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4. The contemplated level, in days of supplies, which must be on hand before there can be a commitment to combat, is as follows:

three days supply of food rations

two fills of gasoline (two tanks full for each divisional vehicle)

two units of fire for each small arm and each crew-served weapon of the division units of fire are given in paragraph 57

Ammunition

5. The unit of fire for small arms and the 37-mm AA gun is the same for offensive and defensive action, and also the unit of fire for peacetime training: it is as follows:

37-mm AA gun - 200 rounds

carbine - 100 rounds

SMG - 144 rounds (two magazines)

TT pistol - 16 rounds (two magazines)

6. While I was at the Altengrabow artillery range I heard from other officers that a former German ammunition factory nearby, at present manufactures ammunition for GDRG. I can give no further details about this factory, and know of no other plants in the Soviet Zone of Germany which manufacture ammunition.

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Rations

7. The Soviets have a special-type ration which is issued to troops prior to or during combat. The ration is called NZ (Neprikosnovennye Zapasy - emergency rations). These rations are not in individual packages for the soldier, but are packed in cases: one case for a battery or company per day.

a three-day supply of emergency rations was on hand for all troops.

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but the rations consist of the following:

Biscuits
Salami
Bacon
Tea
Sugar
Machorka (tobacco)
Matches

The rations are not distributed to the troops, but will be issued in utmost emergencies or in case of war. These emergency rations are stored in the food depot of each unit Enclosures (A) (B) and (C)7. These depots are constantly guarded.

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Fuel

8. Three tons of gasoline are required to fill the tanks of the 23 trucks and one section of a Separate AAA Bn (this excludes reserve cans or tanks). The tank of each three-ton Studebaker requires 150 kg of fuel per fill. Twenty-five tons of gasoline are allotted annually for a Sep AAA Bn. I cannot give fuel allowances for other types of units. In pursuit or attack, the Studebaker three-ton truck has a range of 250-300 km per fill. I believe there is a standard for computing POL consumption, but am unable to give any details about it.

Bridging

9. It is a policy of the Soviet Army to have engineers utilize large amounts of organic heavy bridging material and equipment.

Chemical Warfare Equipment

10. I know of no chemical warfare depots in the Soviet Zone of Germany. Each regiment and separate battalion has the following CW items on hand:

three rubberized chemically-treated protective suits
one pair of chemically-treated overshoes for each man
one pair of chemically-treated gloves for each man
one gas mask for each officer and EM - the mask contains a gas-proof cellophane cape
two extra cellophane protective capes are kept on hand for each gas mask

11. I can give no information about medical supplies stored in the Soviet Zone except that each dispensary attached to a regiment or a higher unit has a small supply of penicillin, morphine, litters, splints, and first aid packets.

Rear Services Supply

12. Rear Services (tyl) are charged with the uninterrupted flow of ammunition, POL, equipment, food and clothing to units, and with the supply of adequate means of transportation and repair facilities. Rear Services is the only organization of the Soviet Army which has supply functions. The organization of Rear Services at various levels is:

- (a) Ministry of War [This level is not known to source.]
(b) Army Group - The CG of GOFG has a "Deputy for Rear Services," who has his own staff. I cannot give details about this staff.
(c) Army, Corps and Divisional commanders also have a Deputy for Rear Services, who has his own staff. I cannot give a breakdown of rear services for Army and Corps level, but have given the organization of rear services at divisional, regimental, battalion, and battery level. [Enclosure (D)]

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13. The chief of rear services is charged with maintaining the uninterrupted flow of all equipment and supplies to units and supplying adequate transportation and repair facilities. I know of no changes which were made in the organization of rear services during World War II or thereafter.
14. The depth of the rear area in World War II was about 50 km; ie, supplies were concentrated about 50 km behind the front of an Army Group or Army. I believe that an Army supply depot is within a 50-km radius of the divisions it supplies. Division and regimental supply depots are located with their units. Corps have no supply depots. In the rear area, as I understand it, is the concentration of supplies, equipment and repair shops about 50 km behind the front lines.

Supply Transportation

15. Equipment, ammunition and some food supplies were moved from the USSR to GOFG by rail (clothing and some food is supplied to GOFG from the German economy); GOFG moved supplies to Army by rail, and Army shipped to Division by rail. Division sent supplies to regiments and battalions by organic divisional motor transportation.
16. Organic transportation [redacted] was by 23 three-ton Studebaker trucks and one sedan for the use of the CO. Eighteen of the trucks were used as prime movers, five were used for supply, hauling ammunition and housekeeping purposes. My unit had no horse-drawn transportation. I did not see or hear of the use of horses for transportation subsequent to World War II.
17. Railroad crews in the USSR, which work for the Ministry of Roads and Communications, have their own uniforms. To the best of my knowledge the Soviet Armed Forces have no special railroad transport units, or rail repair and construction units. During World War II freight was transferred from Soviet lines to western-gauge lines at a border crossing point at Kibartai, Lithuanian SSR.
18. I do not know of a classification system for various supplies. I believe that all supplies are designated by their proper names; eg, 57-mm ammunition, armor, piercing tracer, etc.

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Rations

19. Rations for summer and winter were as follows:

Officers

- Breakfast - soup or broth, or one potato and meat, and tea with sugar
- Dinner - borscht or meat soup, or one potato with meat, and stewed fruits
- Supper - one potato, or potato and meat hash, or broth, and tea with sugar

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EM

Breakfast - soup, or broth with meat, and tea with sugar

Dinner - borscht, or meat soup, one potato or
mashed potatoes, or broth with meat.

Supper - mashed potatoes, or broth with meat and
tea with sugar

Both officers and EM get 800 grams of bread daily in winter and 700 grams daily in summer. Officers get butter with their breakfast. There is no longer a special holiday ration.

Clothing Allowance

20. Soviet officers receive the following issue, which they retain even when receiving a new issue:

- one overcoat - for three years
- one cap - for one year
- one garrison cap - for three years
- one winter uniform - for one year
- one summer uniform - for one year
- one set of winter underclothing - for six months
- one set of summer underclothing - for six months
- two pr of shoes (one cowhide, one kid) - each pair for
eight months
- two pr footwraps - for one year
- one pr socks - for one year
- Sam Browne belt and map case - for four years
- shoulderboards - only one issue

Soviet EM receive the following issue, which they are required to turn in when receiving a new issue:

- one overcoat - for two years
- one summer cap - for one year
- one winter cap - for one year
- one pr boots - for eight months
- two uniforms - for one year
- one set of summer underclothing - for one year
- one set of winter underclothing - for one year
- two pr footwraps - for one year
- two belts (one for blouse, one for trousers) - for
three years.

There was a considerable difference in the quality of winter uniforms issued to field grade officers, company grade officers, and EM. The field grade winter uniform was made of wool, the company grade uniform was part wool and part cotton, and the EM winter uniform was made entirely of cotton. All summer uniforms were made of cotton but the officers' uniform was of better quality than that of the EM. All officers wore the same quality of summer uniforms.

21. There was no system of clothing salvage. EM wore their clothes for the prescribed period of time, and received no replacements until they were issued new clothing. At that time they had to surrender their old issue. Theoretically, if an item were lost, EM could buy a new one. Since, however, they had no money (the pay of 30 East Marks per month was barely sufficient to buy toilet articles),

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the platoon or company commander was required to pay for a lost or damaged item. All EM were exceptionally careful with their issue, since they could be court-martialed for the loss or destruction of clothing. I cannot recall a single instance [redacted] when an EM lost an item of issue.

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22. POL was supplied to my unit by rear services of the division in 160 and 200 liter steel drums which were stored underground near the unit garage. Division received POL from Army by tank truck. The divisional transportation company had special tank trucks for hauling gasoline, but the battalions used organic supply trucks for hauling gasoline in the steel containers.
23. In artillery units the artillery supply officer is in charge of guns and ammunition, and requisitions ammunition and artillery items from the artillery supply officer of the next higher unit. That is, the system works identically to that of the supply of all other items as handled by rear services. My knowledge of the supply of vehicles, tanks and prime movers is limited to the fact that each unit supply officer requisitions these items from the supply officer of the next higher unit.

Foreign Equipment Used

24. GOFQ units in the Soviet Zone of Germany use German passenger cars such as Opel and Mercedes; US made trucks, such as the Jeep, 3/4-ton Dodge, 2 1/2-ton Ford, 1 1/2 or 2 1/2-ton Chevrolet and 3-ton Studebaker trucks. They also use German made telephones and switchboards. I saw Russian typewriters in use at headquarters which had been manufactured by German factories in the Soviet Zone. No foreign weapons or ammunition were used by Soviet units in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

- 25X1X 25. [redacted] a weapons repair consisting of one officer and three EM /Enclosure (D)/ for the maintenance and repair of ordnance equipment. The unit had no other maintenance facilities.

Vehicles

- 25X1X 26. [redacted]
I was given about 10 hours of instruction in automotive mechanics and maintenance and took 10 driving lessons. All Soviet officers in the USSR and the Soviet Zone of Germany are taught automotive mechanics and driving in unit courses. Among the EM, only those who attend a divisional drivers' school know how to drive. These courses usually cover mechanics and driving courses in three months.

Medical

27. I had first-aid training [redacted]
I had no refresher course for the succeeding three years. At present only a few hours per year are devoted to medical lectures for EM. These lectures concern first-aid, bandaging, tourniquets, how to avoid contamination, and general hygiene. My first medical examination, after being drafted [redacted] was very superficial - only cripples were rejected. During the entire war, I had no physical examination. After World War II, all officers were given a medical check once per year.

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25X1X
25X1X 28. These were a check of hearing, sight, blood test, X-ray, general fitness, etc, by the unit medical officer. The [redacted] a Feldsher (medical officer) for sick call and emergency treatment.

[redacted]

29. In the field, each soldier is required to carry water in his canteen. Water is drawn from wells by kitchen personnel and they furnish it to the troops. Water procurement was under the control of the food and rations officer. There was no water discipline and no salt tablets were issued.

PX Supplies

30. Each division had a PX. Items, and prices in East Marks, were as follows:

(a) Soviet Made

Soap - two marks

Eau de Cologne - price unknown

Cigarettes - two marks to seven marks per package

(b) German Made

Radios - 250 to 500 marks

Cameras - 175 to 1500 marks

Hunting rifles - 600 to 800 marks

Fishing tackle - price unknown

Various sporting equipment - prices unknown

Overcoat - 350 marks

Blouse - 100 marks

Trousers - 110 marks

Boots - 250 marks

Shoes - 80 marks

Blankets - 80 marks

Toilet articles, toothpaste - one mark

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Fountain pens - 18 to 25 marks

Stationery - prices unknown

Sewing kits - prices unknown

Identification tags - prices unknown

Disaps - prices unknown

Women's and children's clothing, lingerie, etc - prices unknown

Vases - prices unknown

Rugs, mirrors, furniture - prices unknown

Men's underwear - prices unknown

Candy - two to five marks per bar

Additionally many other items which I cannot recall.

Only Soviet and German made items are sold in the PX

Pay

31. Officers were paid once per month in the office of the battalion finance officer. An officer had to sign two payrolls, one for the German Marks which were paid out to him, and one for Soviet currency, which he could deposit to his account or send to anyone in the USSR. No Soviet currency was paid out in the Soviet Zone of Germany. No further procedure was involved in the paying of officers.
32. EM were paid in the unit orderly room by the 1st Sgt, who received the money from the battery commander. The battery commander received the money from the battalion finance officer. EM signed a payroll for German Marks and if they were entitled to Soviet pay, also signed the Soviet currency payroll and deposited the money or sent it to the USSR.
33. The pay of Soviet troops is according to rank and assignment. Thus a sergeant without assignment receives less pay than an EM who has an assignment.

Officers pay scales known to me are as follows:

Rank pay

Jr Lt - 100 rubles per month

Lt - 200 rubles per month

Sr Lt - 300 rubles per month

Capt - 500 rubles per month

Maj - 700 rubles per month

Lt Col - 900 rubles per month

Col - 1000 rubles per month

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Assignment pay

Platoon Commander - 750 rubles per month

Battery CO - 900 rubles per month

Battery Political Officer - 800 rubles per month

Battalion CO - 1200 rubles per month

Regimental CO - 1600 rubles per month

Chief of Staff or Deputy to Battalion or Regimental
Commander - 1100 rubles per month

34.

[redacted] pay per month was as follows:

[redacted] 700 rubles

[redacted] - 1100 rubles

Longevity (15% of total base and assignment pay) -
270 rubles.

Orderly allowance - 300 rubles

Total: 2370 rubles per month

Deductions were as follows:

Bonds - 200 rubles per month

Communist Party dues - 80 rubles per month

Subscriptions to papers - 50 rubles per month

Total deductions: 330 rubles per month

Of the 2040 rubles remaining after deductions were made,
I was paid 1500 East Marks monthly, and approximately
1300 rubles per month were credited to my account in the USSR.

[redacted] pay per month was as follows:

Rank - 500 rubles

Assignment - 900 rubles

Longevity - 210 rubles

Orderly allowance - 300 rubles

Total: 1910 rubles per month

Deductions were as follows:

Bonds - 200 rubles per month

Party dues - 80 rubles per month

Newspaper subscriptions - 50 rubles per month

Total: 330 rubles per month

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Of the 1580 rubles remaining after deductions were made, I was paid 980 East Marks monthly, and had about 1100 rubles credited to my account in the USSR.

- 25X1X 35. The orderly allowance of 300 rubles per month is paid to all officers above the rank of captain, regardless of whether they have an orderly or not. No officers of the [redacted]

36. I feel that the Soviet supply system used at present in the Soviet Zone of Germany from company to GOFQ level is excellent and free of deficiencies. I am not familiar with the weak points of wartime supply.

37. The peacetime consumption of POL and ammunition is pre-determined each year by Army or GOFQ. Present [redacted] allowance and actual consumption of the [redacted] was 25 tons of gasoline annually for its 25 trucks and one sedan. The actual consumption of ammunition [redacted] was the amount allotted: 1000 rounds for the carbines of the entire battalion; 400 rounds of SMG and TT pistol ammunition for the entire battalion; and 250 rounds for all the 37-mm AA guns of the battalion.

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38. The breakdown of 250 rounds for eighteen 37-mm AA guns, is generally that some guns fired 40 rounds in summer training, some fired none; in winter training some guns fired 12 rounds, some six rounds, and some none. The level of supplies kept on hand is as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Ammunition</u>	<u>Food</u>
Division	Unknown	Three units of fire	15 days
Regiment & below	Three fills	Two units of fire	5 days

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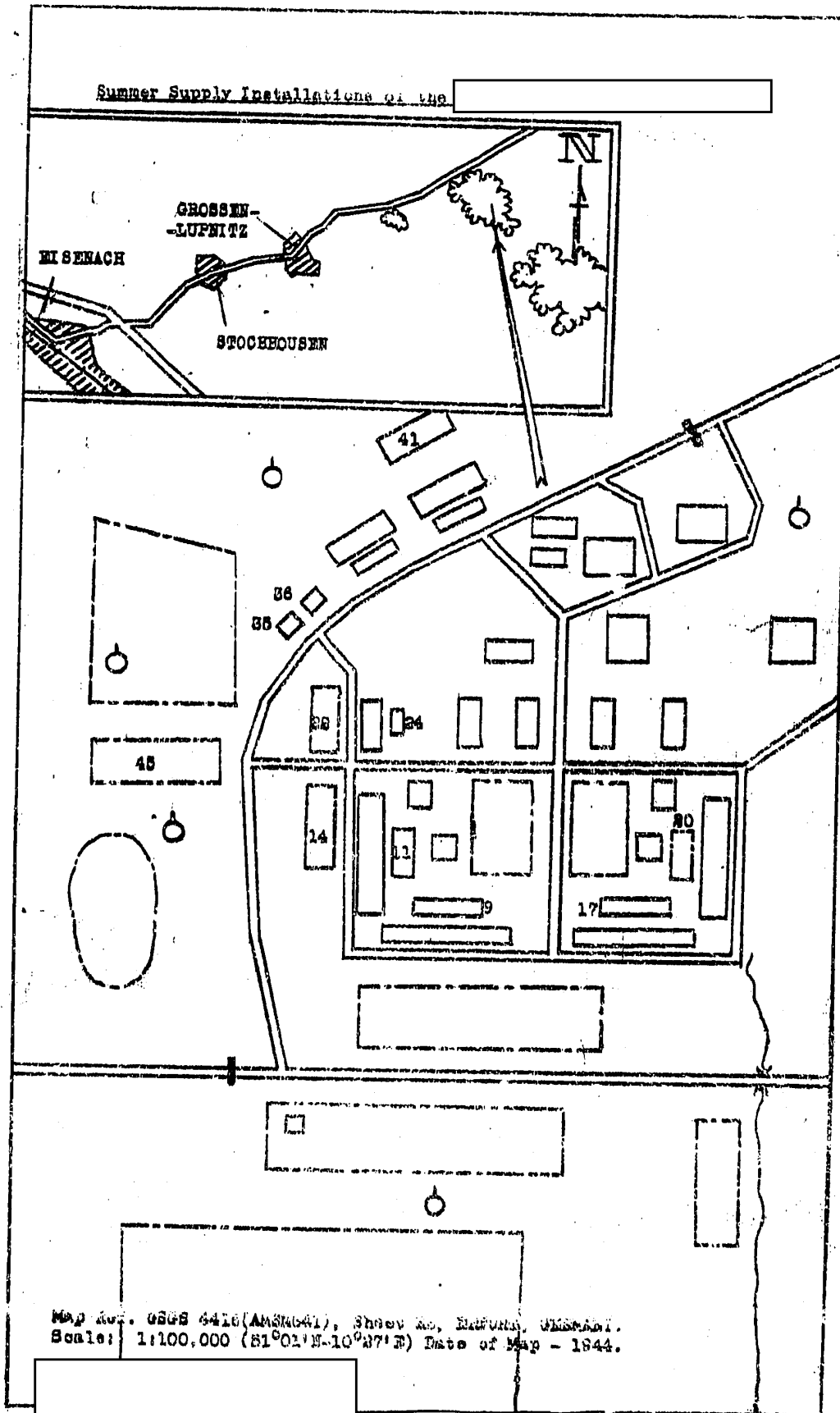
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Summer Supply Installations of the [redacted]

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Notes: only those installations pertinent to supply are given in this legend. A complete legend is annexed to Standard Brief to [redacted] to [redacted] to [redacted].

Legend

9. Rifle storage sheds of the [redacted] - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m one-storied wooden shed for each company.

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11. Rifle storage sheds of the [redacted] - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m one-storied wooden shed for each battery.

25X1X

14. Vehicle and artillery park of the [redacted] about 60 x 20 m; trucks uncovered and guns canvas-covered in the open; also repair shops, one-storied wooden sheds, in the area.

25X1X

17. Rifle storage sheds of the [redacted] - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m one-storied wooden shed for each company.

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20. Gun park and one-storied wooden vehicle repair shops [redacted] about 60 x 20 m; trucks uncovered and guns canvas-covered in the open.

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22. Vehicle park of the [redacted] about 30 x 20 m; vehicles parked in the open.

25X1X

24. Rifle storage sheds [redacted] - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m one-storied wooden shed for each company.

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35. Divisional clothing and equipment warehouse - stone building 10 x 10 m; guarded night and day.

38. Divisional food and fodder warehouse - stone building 10 x 10 m; guarded day and night.

41. Vehicle and artillery park of the [redacted] about 30 x 20 m; trucks uncovered and guns canvas-covered in the open; also repair shops in the area.

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45. Artillery warehouses of the [redacted] 20 x 10 m one-storied wooden sheds; guarded night and day.

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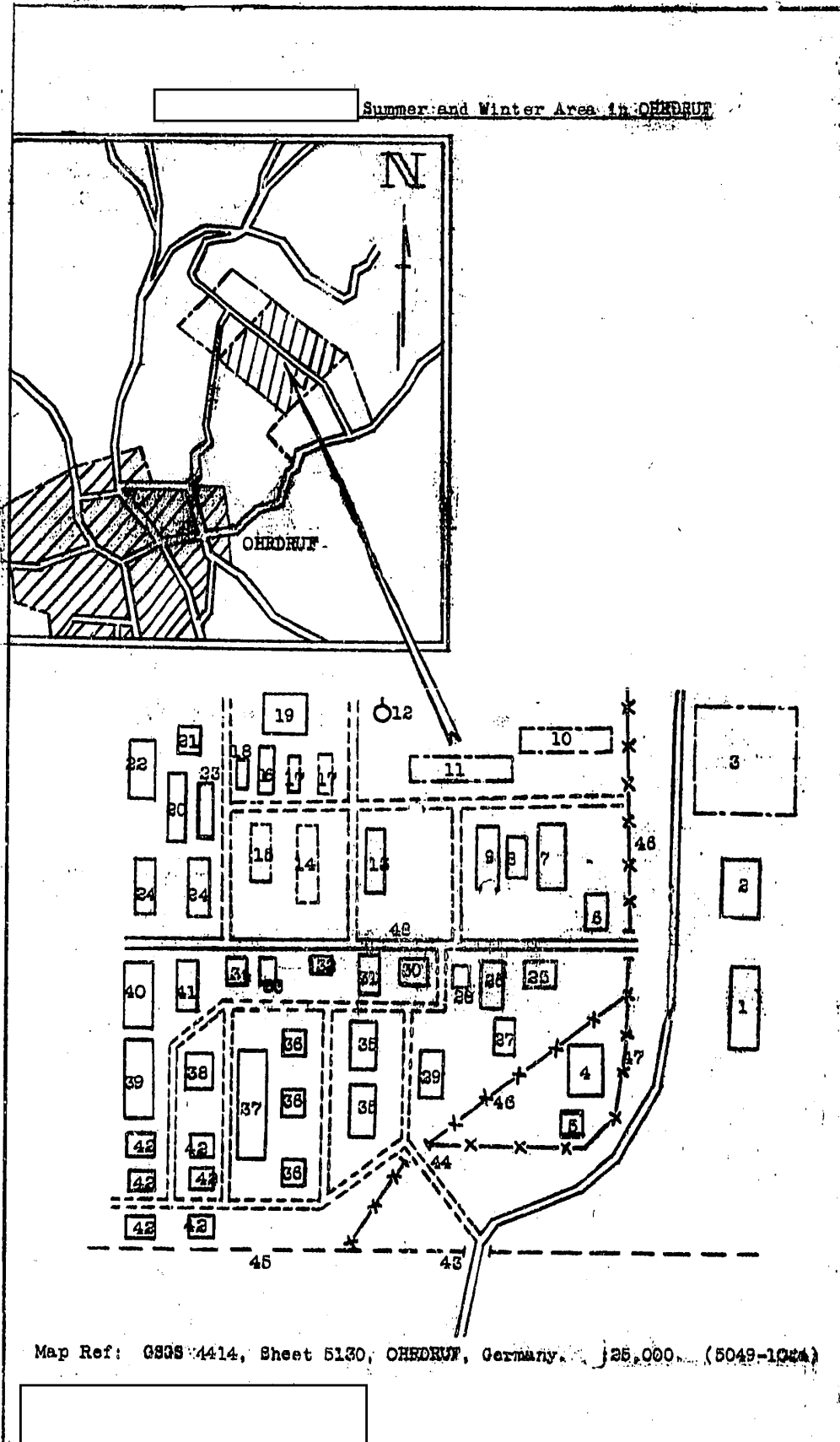
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ENCLOSURE (B)

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Summer and Winter Area in OHEORUT

Note: Only those installations pertinent to supply are given in this legend. A complete legend is attached to Standard Brief No. 9.

Legend

4. PX (Voyentorg) for officers and EM of the [] - two story wood, 50 x 10 m
5. Two story building, 10 x 10 m - ground floor, weapons repair; top floor, tailoring and shoe repair shops
10. Outdoor vehicle parking area - about 80 x 20 m
11. Vehicle and artillery park [] Vehicles and guns are stored in the open under canvas - about 80 x 30 m
14. Vehicle parking area for [] under construction - one story brick; size will be about 70-80 x 20 m
15. Outdoor parking area for vehicles - 80 x 20 m
17. Two one story sheds with open fronts for storage of guns and tanks of []
19. Clothing and equipment, food and fodder, and artillery supply warehouse for all units of the [] - two story wood about 800 x 15 m; enclosed by a two m high barbed wire fence; guarded day and night
37. Roofed one story garage, 50 x 10 m, for vehicles of the Divisional Headquarters

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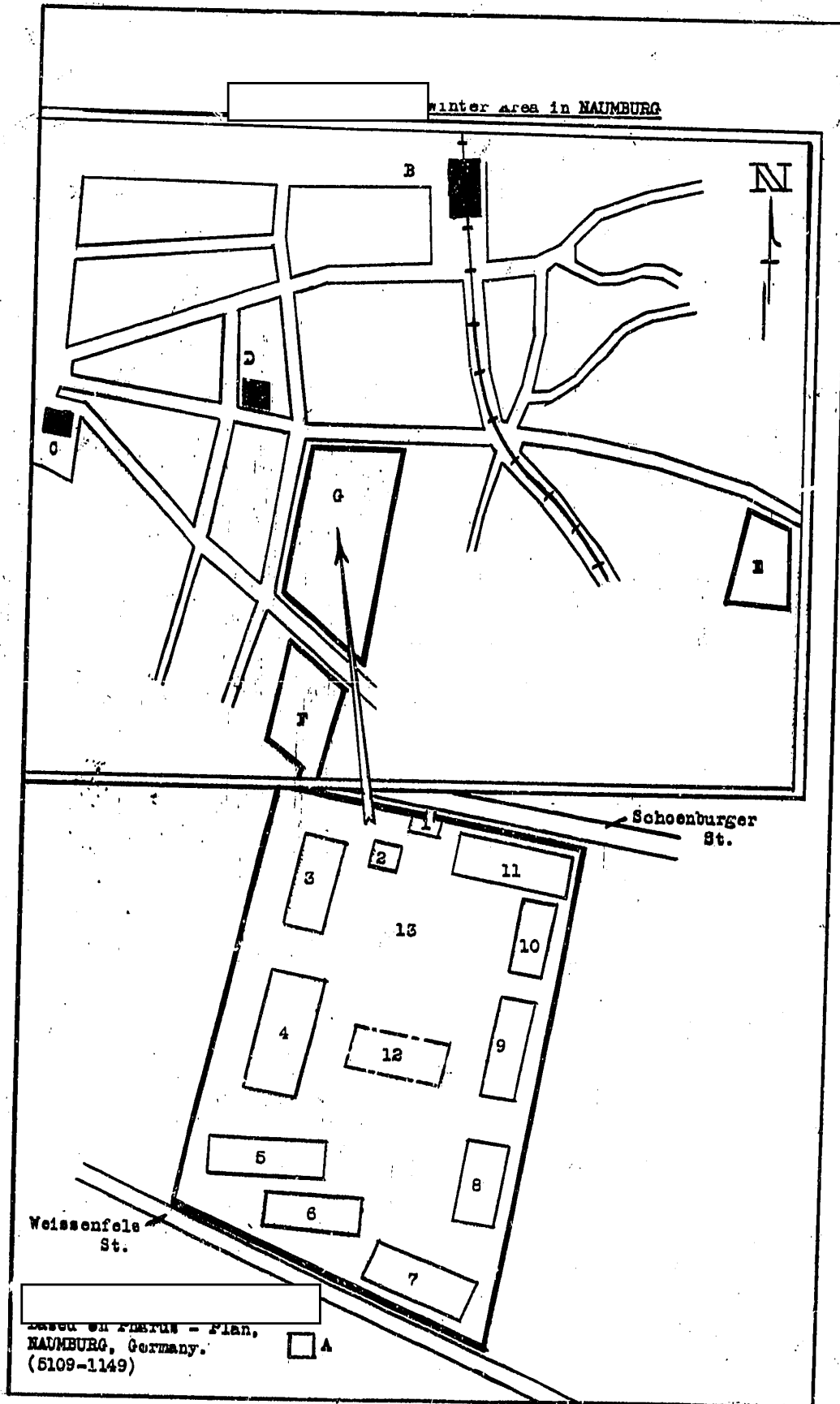
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Winter Area in NAUMBURG

A. Two story brick building, about 40 x 20 m, in which the Medical Bn of the [] is located. No further details

B. East RR station of []

C. School

D. Residence of [] - two story brick about 20 x 10 m

E. Clothing and equipment, food and fodder, and artillery supply area for all units of the [] Source cannot describe the area in detail but believes that there are about 10 wooden and brick buildings, about 100 x 20 m each. Enclosed by a brick wall two m high topped by barbed wire. Area is guarded day and night.

F. Hq and billets of []

[] Source never entered this area, but can state that it was a former German artillery caserne with two story buildings about 40 x 20 m. Enclosed by a two m high brick wall topped with barbed wire.

G. [] - former German artillery caserne, about 400 x 200 m. Enclosed by a two m high brick wall topped with barbed wire.

Area G contains the following:

1. Entrance gate for vehicles and personnel
2. Check point - one story wooden shack, 4 x 4 m. One officer and one EM on duty constantly
3. Offices of various departments of Division Hq - three story brick, about 40 x 30 m
4. Political section, food and rations department, clothing and equipment section, and enlisted personnel section of Division Hq - three story brick, about 40 x 30 m
5. Three story brick building, 40 x 30 m - ground floor contains the transportation office; other two floors are billets for EM of the Divisional Headquarters Companies
6. One story garage, about 30 x 20 m, for sedans of officers of Hq Staffs
7. One story automobile repair shop
8. Three story brick building, 40 x 30 m - EM messhall on ground floor, EM billets on upper floors; capacity unknown
9. Offices, classrooms and billets for EM attending the Divisional drivers' school; three story brick, 40 x 30 m
10. Billets for Hq Staff officers; three story brick, 40 x 30 m
11. Three story brick building, 40 x 30 m - ground floor used as mess for Hq Staff officers; other floors are used as billets for Hq Staff officers

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12. Dry ditch, formerly a swimming pool - about 20 x 20 m

13. Empty lot used for IM close order drill

General

Source states that officers live two to a 6 x 4 m room in single beds. IM are about 20 per 7 x 5 m room - there is a double-decked row of beds on each side of the room, and an aisle in the center - each IM is supposed to have four sq m of area.

Some barracks are very crowded and others could easily double the personnel billeted there. Source states that there has been no increase in the number of billets requisitioned by the [] in the last two years.

Source knows of no overall increase in strength in [] in either the [] and knows of no requisitions for additional billeting space. That is, replacements filled T/O vacancies left by demobilized personnel. [] source would have known of any increases being planned, and there was no such increase, except for the plan to add an AAA MG Co of 60 officers and IM to the AAA Bns of Rifle Divisions.

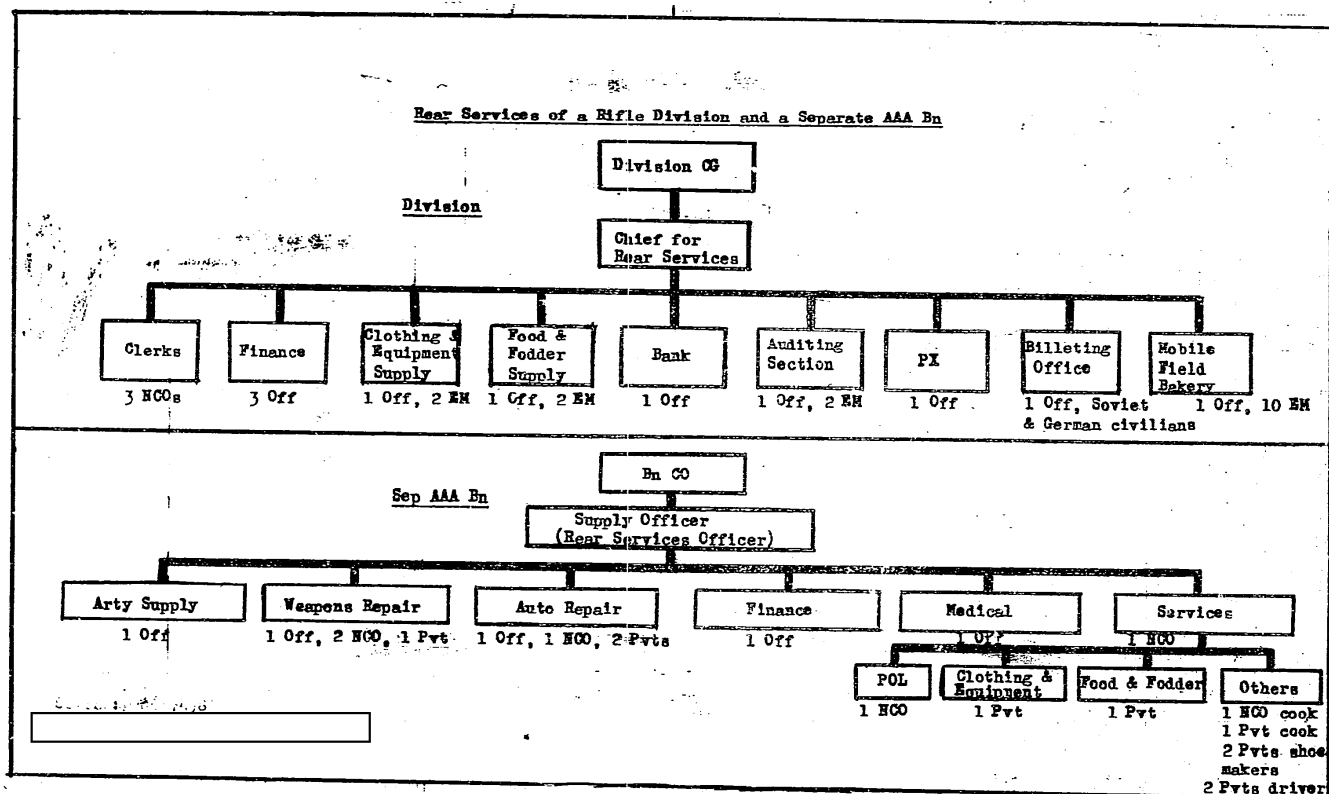
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